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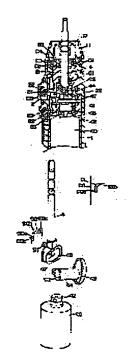
(72)Inventor: YUGAWA KAZUHIKO

#### (54) MOTOR-DRIVEN TOOTH-BRUSH

#### (57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To clean teeth with reciprocating motion and oscillating rotation by setting the stop position of an output section always at the same position, and by rotating the output section to be oscillated in a range in the fixed direction from the stop position, to bring the output section into contact with tooth faces at a proper angle.

CONSTITUTION: An oscillating guide 90 is a perpendicular linear section 90a, first, and is turned into a circular curve section 90b to be a rotary guide on the way, and with a stopper 90c, an oscillating guide projection 91 is stopped not to be rotationally moved furthermore. The most eccentric section of an eccentric shaft 44 is provided with a magnet 92, and the side of a main body 1 is provided with a Hall element 93 to be confronted with the magnet. The position of the magnet 92 of the eccentric shaft 44 is detected by the Hall element 93, and a power source stopping switch is pushed and after that, the current of a motor 40 is



controlled so that the magnet may come to the lowest end. When the stopping position of the output section is contrived to be set at the stroke end of linear reciprocating motion, then an oscillating rotational angle is turned clear, and the output section is easily brought into contact with sections between teeth and gum sections at a proper angle, and the gum sections are not harmed by turn over. With the eccentric shaft 44, a cam follower 46 and a driving shaft 4 are moved reciprocatively and vertically, and with combined working, brush does not enter the sections between teeth.

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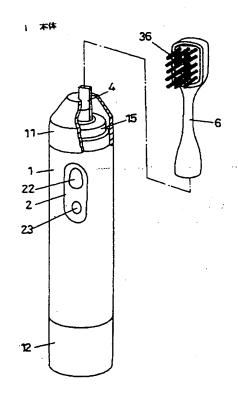
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#### (54) 【発明の名称】 電動歯ブラシ

#### (57)【要約】

【目的】 歯ブラシ部の停止位置をいつも一定にして歯 と歯茎の部分に正しい角度で当てやすくする。刷毛部の 動作を往復動しながら揺動するようにする。

【構成】 軸方向の直線往復運動可能な出力部を有する 電動歯ブラシにおいて、出力部の停止位置が常に同一で ある。直線往復運動中に停止位置から出力軸中心回りに 一定方向範囲の揺動回転可能な手段を有する。このこと により、歯面に刷毛部を当てて歯磨きをするに際して正 しい角度で当てて、歯磨きができる。また、刷毛部動作 を軸方向への往復動と揺動回転の複合動作で歯磨きがで きる。



#### 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 軸方向の直線往復運動可能な出力部を有する電動歯ブラシにおいて、出力部の停止位置が常に同一であり、直線往復運動中に停止位置から出力軸中心回りに一定方向範囲の揺動回転可能な手段を有して成ることを特徴とする電動歯ブラシ。

【請求項2】 出力部の停止位置が直線往復動のストローク端であることを特徴とする請求項1記載の電動歯ブラシ。

【請求項3】 軸方向の直線往復運動手段と、軸中心回りの揺動回転手段を本体内部に備えたことを特徴とする請求項1記載の電動歯ブラシ。

【請求項4】 軸方向の直線往復運動手段を本体内に備え、軸中心回りの揺動回転手段を本体と着脱可能なアタッチメントに備えたことを特徴とする請求項1記載の電動歯ブラシ。

【請求項5】 軸中心回りの揺動回転手段を本体内に備え、軸方向の直線往復運動手段を本体と着脱可能なアタッチメントに備えたことを特徴とする請求項1記載の電動歯ブラシ。

#### 【発明の詳細な説明】

#### [0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、口腔衛生用具として使用される歯ブラシ、特に電動歯ブラシに関するものである。

#### [0002]

【従来の技術】従来の電動歯ブラシにおいては、歯ブラシ部が往復動またはローリングするものがほとんどである。そして、往復動では特に奥歯の歯間部に刷毛部毛先が挟まり、ストロークが少なくなって刷掃効果が減少する。また、ローリング動作では歯ブラシ部取付け位置から出力軸回り両側に揺動運動し、また停止位置も一義的に定まらないので歯茎部をめくり上げて刷毛部が揺動し、歯茎部に傷をつける恐れがあった。また、従来の電動歯ブラシの中で刷毛部が反復回転または刷毛束が反復回転するものがあるが、このものにおいては一歯、一歯又は歯と歯の間に一箇所一箇所当ててする必要があり、時間がかかっていた。

#### [0003]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明は上記の点に鑑みて発明したものであって、その目的とするところは、歯ブラシ部の停止位置をいつも一定にして歯と歯茎の部分に正しい角度で当てやすく、また刷毛部の動作も往復動しながら且つ揺動し、刷毛部動作を軸方向への往復動(バス)をしながら且つ揺動回転(ローリング)するような動作として刷掃面積を広く且つ歯間部でも刷毛部が挟まることなく掃除することができ、効率翼、歯と歯茎の間や歯と歯の間を刷掃できる電動歯ブラシを提供するにある。

#### [0004]

【課題を解決するための手段】上記の従来例の問題点を解決して本発明の目的を達成するため、本発明の電動歯ブラシは、軸方向の直線往復運動可能な出力部を有する電動歯ブラシにおいて、出力部の停止位置が常に同一であり、直線往復運動中に停止位置から出力軸中心回りに一定方向範囲の揺動回転可能な手段を有して成ることを特徴とするものである。

【0005】また、出力部の停止位置を直線往復動のストローク端とすることが好ましい。また、軸方向の直線往復運動手段と、軸中心回りの揺動回転手段を本体1内部に備えた構成とすることが好ましい。また、軸方向の直線往復運動手段を本体1内に備え、軸中心回りの揺動回転手段を本体1に着脱可能なアタッチメント10に備えた構成とすることも好ましい。

【0006】更に、軸中心回りの揺動回転手段を本体1内に備え、軸方向の直線往復運動手段を本体1に着脱可能なアタッチメント10に備えた構成とすることも好ましい。

#### [0007]

【作用】しかして、本発明において、軸方向の直線往復運動可能な出力部を有する電動歯ブラシにおいて、出力部の停止位置が常に同一であり、直線往復運動中に停止位置から出力軸中心回りに一定方向範囲の揺動回転可能な手段を有する構成とすることで、歯面に刷毛部を当てて歯磨きをするに際して正しい角度で当てて、歯磨きができるようになったものであり、また、刷毛部動作を軸方向への往復動(バス)と揺動回転(ローリング)の複合動作で歯磨きができるようになったものである。

#### [8000]

【実施例】以下、本発明を添付図面に示す実施例に基づ いて詳述する。電動歯プラシは、蓄電池5やモータ40 等を内蔵した細長円筒状の本体1と、本体1の先端から 突出している駆動軸4に連結される歯ブラシ部6とから 構成される。図1、図2に示すように、上端と下端とに 各々カバー11、12が取付けられた本体1の内部に は、モータ40やカムブロック41が装着されたフレー ム13と、蓄電池が装着された電池ホルダーとが収納さ れている。上記駆動軸4もフレーム13で支持されてお り、カムブロック41を介してモータ40に連結されて いる。図中15は本体1先端部の防水のための防水ゴ ム、2はスイッチであって、これは本体1の前面に配さ れたプッシュオンスイッチ22とプッシュオフスイッチ 23の交互操作によってシーソ動を行うスイッチプレー ト29と、スイッチプレート29の動きに伴ってオンオ フされる接点部 (図示せず) とからなるものとして形成

【0009】上記カムブロック41はモータ40の回転を駆動軸4の往復直線運動に変換するもので、図4に示すように、フレーム13で両端が支持された軸47によって支持されてモータ40の出力軸に装着されているピ

ニオン42にかみ合うフェースギア43と、フェースギア43と一体に形成された偏心軸44と、偏心軸44と 係合するカムフォロア46とからなるもので、横長穴の内部に偏心軸44を位置させるカムフォロア46は、フレーム13に軸方向スライドが自在に装着された駆動軸4の下端に設けられている。

【0010】モータ40がピニオン42とフェースギア43とを介して偏心軸44を回転させる時、偏心軸44はカムフォロア46及び駆動軸4を上下に往復運動させる。駆動軸4は軸方向の往復運動を行うことから、フレーム13への駆動軸4の取付けは軸受けを介して行う必要があるわけであるが、ここではフレーム13に装着したころがり軸受81、81によって駆動軸4の支持を行っている。

【0011】駆動軸4先端部を支持するころがり軸受8 1は、図5に示すように、環状のリテーナ82と、リテーナ82に複数個形成されている軸方向の溝84内に各々配されるボール83と、リテーナ82におけるボール83の両端部の外周を囲むアウターリング85とから構成され、駆動軸4が軸方向の往復動を行う時、ボール83が軸方向に動き得るようにされている。

【0012】そして、往復直線運動を行う駆動軸4の先 端には歯ブラシ部6が着脱自在に取付けられる。歯ブラ シ部6には先端部に歯ブラシ部6の軸方向に対して直角 方向に刷毛部36が突設してある。図6、図7には歯ブ ラシ部6の動作の各実施例を示している。今、歯ブラシ 部6が直線往復運動を行う際の下端位置を(a)とし、 中間位置を(b)とし、上端位置を(c)とすると、図 6の実施例においては、歯ブラシ部6は直線往復運動の 下端位置(a)及び中間位置(b)においては歯プラシ 部6に設けた刷毛部36が図6の紙面に対して垂直に向 いているが、上端位置 (c) の時にはθ, の角度揺動回 転しており、上端位置 (c) から中間位置 (b) にもど ると $\theta_1$  → 0 となり、下端位置 (a) でも0 となるよう な動作をする。また、図7の実施例においては、歯ブラ シ部6は直線往復運動の下端位置 (a) においては歯ブ ラシ部6に設けた刷毛部36が図6の紙面に対して垂直 に向いているが、上方に移動するにつれて中間位置

(b) では $\theta_2$ 、上端位置(c) では $\theta_1$ というように 次第に揺動回転角度が大きくなり、上端位置(c) から 下端位置(a) に戻るにつれて $\theta_1 \rightarrow \theta_2 \rightarrow 0$ となるような動作をするものである。

【0013】図4、図8には軸方向の直線往復運動をピニオン42にかみ合うフェースギア43と一体に形成された偏心軸44と、偏心軸44と係合するカムフォロア46で行い、また、出力軸中心回りに一定方向範囲の揺動回転は揺動ガイド90と揺動ガイド突起部91で行うようにした各実施例図が示してある。揺動ガイド突起部91はカムフォロア46から突設してあり、揺動ガイド90は本体1のフレーム13に形成してある。そして、

偏芯軸44の回転により駆動軸4が上下に動くと揺動ガ イド突起部91が揺動ガイドを昇り降りしながら回転力 が生じるような構造となっている。ここで、図6のよう な動きをするには図4のように揺動ガイド90は最初は 垂直な直線部90aで途中から(つまり直線部の上端か ら)回転ガイドするための弧状曲線部90bとなってい る構造とし、また、図7のような動きをするには図8の ように揺動ガイド90は最初から回転ガイドするために 全体が弧状曲線部90bとなっている構造をしている。 図4、図8において90cはストッパであって揺動ガイ ド突起91はこれ以上回動しないようにストップする役 目をしている。図9には図8の場合の下端位置(a)、 中間位置(b)、上端位置(c)それぞれにおける偏芯 軸44とカムフォロア46との関係、駆動軸4と揺動ガ イド突起部91と揺動ガイド90との関係、刷毛部36 の向きの相互の関係を示している。

【0014】ところで、本発明においては往復直線運動する出力部の停止位置を常に一定にしているが、この往復直線運動する出力部の停止位置を常に一定にするには実施例においては下記のようにしておこなっている。すなわち、実施例では偏芯軸44の最も偏芯した部位にでなる。をでは、本体1側に磁石と対応するホール素子93が設けてあり、本体1側に磁石と対応するホール素子93が設けてあり、偏芯軸44の磁石92位置を押した後に、本のではなるようにモータ40電流を制御するようにしてある。図10にそのブロック図が示してある。そして、実施例においては出力部の停止位置が高線往44の位置検出はこれのみに限定されるものではなく、エンコーダー等を用いる手段であってもよい。

【0015】上記実施例では、軸方向の直線往復運動手 段と、軸中心回りの揺動回転手段を本体1内部に備えた 実施例を示したが、図11乃至図13には軸方向の直線 往復運動手段を本体1内に備え、軸中心回りの揺動回転 手段を着脱可能なアタッチメント10に備えたものであ る。すなわち、この実施例においては、カバー11が本 体1に着脱可能なアタッチメント10を構成している。 図11は本体1内に設けられる直線往復運動手段を示す 図であり、軸方向の直線往復運動をピニオン42にかみ 合うフェースギア43と一体に形成された偏心軸44 と、偏心軸44と係合するカムフォロア46で行うよう になっている。アタッチメント10には内壁に斜めに設 けた揺動ガイド溝94が設けてあり、歯ブラシ部6を駆 動軸4に嵌合することによって、歯ブラシ部6に設けた 揺動ガイド突起部95がこの揺動ガイド溝94にはめ込 まれ、駆動軸4が直線往復運動を行うと揺動ガイド突起 部95が揺動ガイド溝94内を移動することで中心軸回 りに揺動回転するようになっている。その回転の仕方は 揺動ガイド溝94の形状により図6あるいは図7と同じ 回転とすることができるものである。

【0016】また、図14乃至図16には本発明の更に 他の実施例が示してある。この実施例においては、軸中 心回りの揺動回転手段を本体内1に備え、軸方向の直線 往復運動手段を本体1と着脱可能なアタッチメント10 に備えたものである。すなわち、この実施例においても カバー11が本体1に着脱可能なアタッチメント10を 構成している。図14は本体1内に設けられる揺動回転 手段を示す図であり、ピニオン42にかみ合うフェース ギア43と一体に形成されたカム44aと、カム44a と係合するカムフォロア46で行うようになっている。 ここでフェースギア43から垂直に突設した軸部の外周 に円状のカム44aが形成してあり、この円状のカム4 4 a の軸心は上記フェースギア 4 3 から垂直に突設した 軸部の軸心に対して傾斜しているものである。そして、 このカム44aがカムフォロア46に係合することで、 駆動軸4が揺動回転するようになっている。一方、本体 1に着脱自在に取付けたアタッチメント10にはその内 壁に斜めに設けた直線往復用ガイド溝97が設けてあ り、歯ブラシ部6を駆動軸4に嵌合することによって、 歯ブラシ部6に設けた直線ガイド用突起部98がこの直 線往復動ガイド溝97にはめ込まれ、駆動軸4が揺動回 転運動を行うと直線ガイド用突起部98が直線往復動ガ イド溝97内を移動することで直線往復動するようにな っている。図16にはその動作を示し、図16(a)、 (b)、(c)にはカム44aとカムフォロア46との 関係、駆動軸4の位置、刷毛部36の向きの相互の関係 を示している。そして、(a)のようにカム44aの傾 斜にカムフォロア 46 が嵌合して  $\theta_1$  だけ回転する。こ の時、カムフォロア 46 と駆動軸は  $\theta_1$  だけ取付け位置 を設定しておけば、(a)、中間位置(b)、上端位置 (c) となってカムフォロア 46 が  $\pm \theta_1$  だけ揺動する と駆動軸4は0~2θ,揺動することになる。また、停 止位置は必ず(a)とすることで一定方向の出力軸中心 回りの回転にできるものである。そして、上記(a)が 上下移動の下端位置、(b)が中間位置、(c)が上端 位置に対応するものである。

#### [0017]

【発明の効果】本発明にあっては、上述のように、軸方向の直線往復運動可能な出力部を有する電動歯プラシにおいて、出力部の停止位置が常に同一であり、直線往復運動中に停止位置から出力軸中心回りに一定方向範囲の揺動回転可能な手段を有しているので、歯面に刷毛部を当てる時に正しい角度で当て易いものであり、また、刷毛による歯磨き面積が広く、且つ直線往復動と揺動回転との複合動作により歯と歯の間の部分でも刷毛部が挟まることなく刷掃し、効率良く歯磨きができるものである。

【0018】また、出力部の停止位置が直線往復動のストローク端としたものにおいては、揺動回転角度が明確となり、歯と歯茎の間に適正な角度で当て易く、また、

歯茎をめくり上げて傷付けることもなく、効率良く歯磨きができるものである。また、軸方向の直線往復運動手段と、軸中心回りの揺動回転手段を本体内部に備えたものにおいては、駆動部そのものが直線往復運動と揺動回転運動とをしているので、歯ブラシ部が従来のような柄と刷毛部のみの構成となり、従来の電動歯ブラシの替ブラシを使用できるものである。

【0019】また、軸方向の直線往復運動手段を本体内に備え、軸中心回りの揺動回転手段を本体と着脱可能なアタッチメントに備えたものにおいては、該アタッチメントを使用した場合には直線往復運動と揺動回転運動を複合した歯磨きができ、また、柄と刷毛部のみの替ブラシを使用した場合には往復直線運動のみの動作で使用でき、多種な歯磨きが選択できるものである。

【0020】また、軸中心回りの揺動回転手段を本体内に備え、軸方向の直線往復運動手段を本体と着脱可能なアタッチメントに備えたものにおいては、該アタッチメントを使用した場合には直線往復運動と揺動回転運動を複合した歯磨きができ、また、柄と刷毛部のみの替ブラシを使用した場合には揺動回転運動のみの動作で使用でき、多種な歯磨きが選択できるものである。

【図面の簡単な説明】

- 【図1】本発明の一部分解斜視図である。
- 【図2】同上の本体の断面図である。
- 【図3】同上の要部断面図である。
- 【図4】 (a) は同上の駆動プロックの分解斜視図であり、(b) は同上の揺動ガイドの正面図である。
- 【図5】同上の軸受の分解斜視図である。
- 【図6】同上の往復直線運動の下端位置、中間位置、上端位置における刷毛部の揺動回転位置を示す一例の説明図である。
- 【図7】同上の往復直線運動の下端位置、中間位置、上端位置における刷毛部の揺動回転位置を示す他例の説明図である。
- 【図8】 (a) は同上に用いる駆動ブロックの他の実施例の分解斜視図であり、 (b) は同上の揺動ガイドの正面図である。
- 【図9】図8の場合の下端位置、中間位置、上端位置それぞれにおける偏芯軸とカムフォロアとの関係、駆動軸と揺動ガイド突起部と揺動ガイドとの関係、刷毛部の向きの相互の関係を示す説明図である。
- 【図10】同上のブロック回路図である。
- 【図11】本発明の他の実施例の駆動プロックの更に他 の実施例の分解斜視図である。
- 【図12】同上の駆動軸、アタッチメント、歯ブラシ部 を示す分解斜視図である。
- 【図13】同上の断面図である。
- 【図14】本発明の更に他の実施例の駆動ブロックの更 に他の実施例の分解斜視図である。
- 【図15】同上の駆動軸、アタッチメント、歯ブラシ部

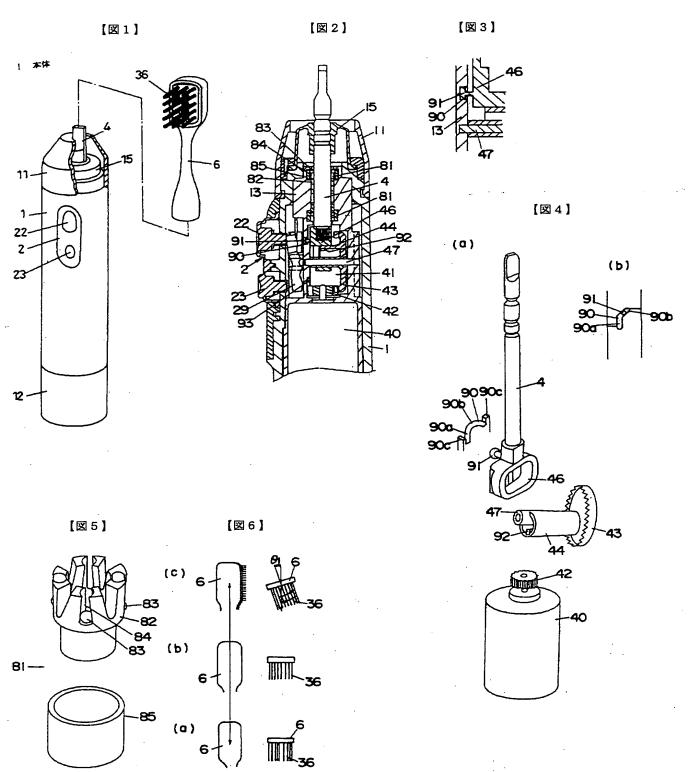
を示す分解斜視図である。

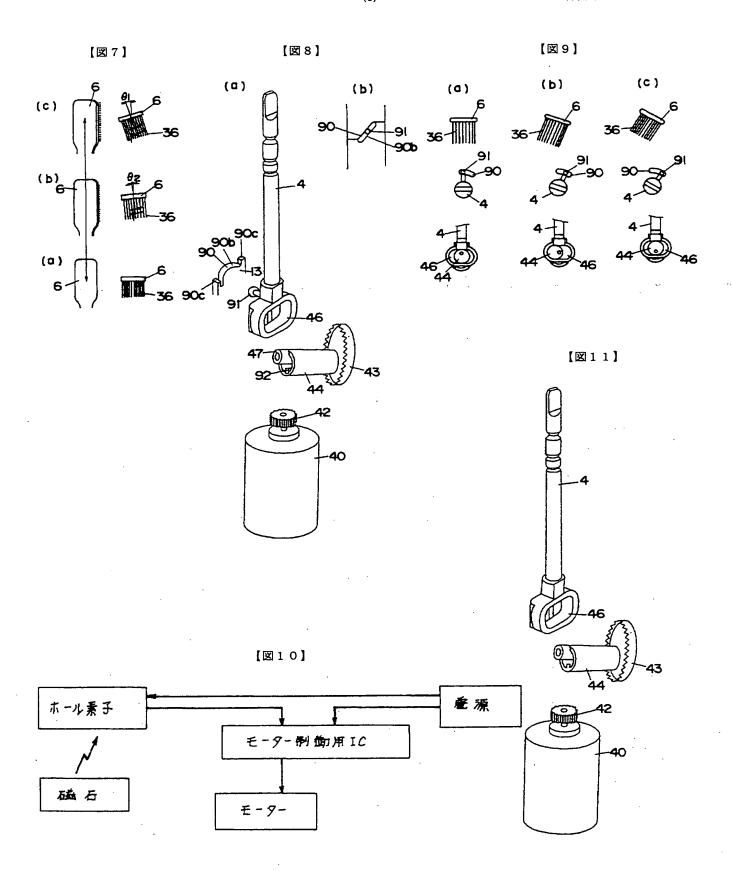
【図16】(a)(b)(c)はそれぞれ同上のカムとカムフォロアとの関係、駆動軸の位置、刷毛部の向きの相互の関係を示す説明図である。

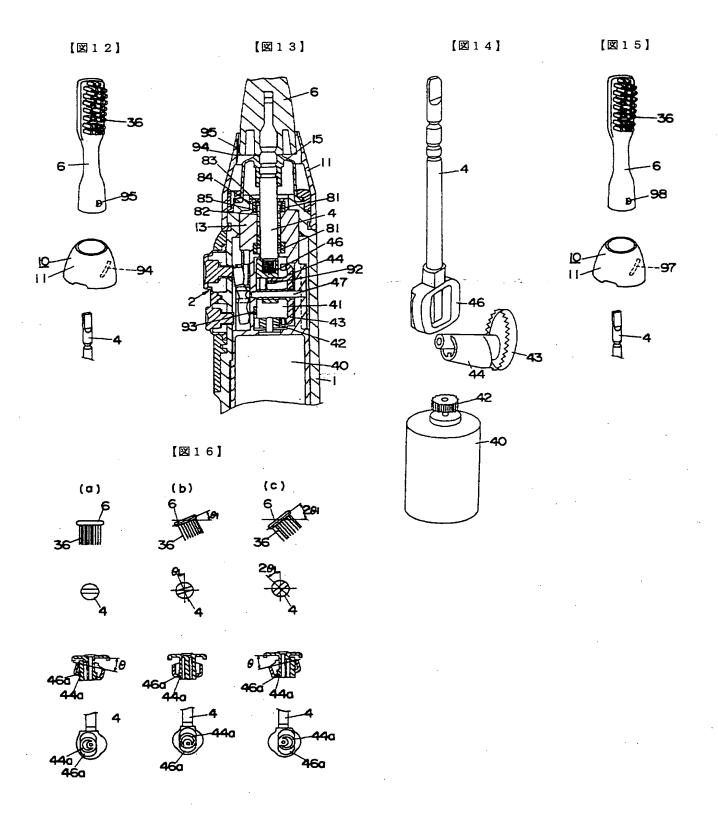
#### 【符号の説明】

1 本体

10 アタッチメント







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#### **CLAIMS**

#### [Claim]

[Claim 1] The electric gear-tooth brush characterized by the halt position of the output section being always the same, having the means in which the titubation rotation of the fixed orientation domain to the circumference of an output-shaft center from a halt position is possible in straight-line reciprocating motion, and changing in the electric gear-tooth brush which has the output section in which a straight-line reciprocating motion of shaft orientations is possible.

[Claim 2] The electric gear-tooth brush of the claim 1 publication characterized by the halt position of the output section being the stroke edge of straight-line reciprocation.

[Claim 3] The electric gear-tooth brush of the claim 1 publication characterized by equipping the interior of a mainframe with the straight-line reciprocating-motion means of shaft orientations, and the titubation rotation means of the circumference of a shaft center.

[Claim 4] The electric gear-tooth brush of the claim 1 publication characterized by having had the straight-line reciprocating-motion means of shaft orientations in the mainframe, and equipping a mainframe and a removable attachment with the titubation rotation means of the circumference of a shaft center.

[Claim 5] The electric gear-tooth brush of the claim 1 publication characterized by having had the titubation rotation means of the circumference of a shaft center in the mainframe, and equipping a mainframe and a removable attachment with the straight-line reciprocating-motion means of shaft orientations.

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#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed description]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] this invention is the gear-tooth brush and the thing especially about an electric gear-tooth brush which are used as oral-hygiene tools.
[0002]

[Prior art] It is almost the case which sets to the conventional electric gear-tooth brush, and the gear-tooth brush section reciprocates or rolls. And especially in reciprocation, the brush \*\*\*\* point is caught in the interdentium section of a molar, a stroke decreases, and the brushing effect decreases. Moreover, in a rolling operation, since titubation movement was carried out from the gear-tooth brush section fitting location at the circumference both sides of an output shaft and a halt position did not become settled uniquely, either, the gum section had been turned over, the brush section rocked, and there was a possibility of giving a blemish to the gum section.

Moreover, although there were some repetitive rotation or brush flux carries out [ some / the brush section ] repetitive rotation in the conventional electric gear-tooth brush, in this thing, every place needed to be applied between one gear tooth, one gear tooth, or gear teeth, and it needed to carry out, and had taken time.

[0003]

[Object of the Invention] The place which invents this invention in view of the above-mentioned point, and is made into the purpose The halt position of the gear-tooth brush section is always carried out to regularity, and it is easy to put in the right angle to the fraction of a gear tooth and the gum. It rocks, while an operation of the brush section also reciprocates, and the interdentium section can also be cleaned widely [ area / brushing ] as an operation which carries out titubation rotation (rolling) while carrying out reciprocation (bus) to shaft orientations for a brush section operation, without catching the brush section. Moreover, a luminous-efficacy airfoil, It is in offering the electric gear-tooth brush to which brushing between a gear tooth and the gums and of between a gear tooth and gear teeth can be carried out.

[The means for solving a technical problem] In order to solve the trouble of the above-mentioned conventional example and to attain the purpose of this invention, it is characterized by the electric gear-tooth brush of this invention always having the same halt position of the output section in the electric gear-tooth brush which has the output section in which a straight-line reciprocating motion of shaft orientations is possible, having the means in which the titubation rotation of the fixed orientation domain to the circumference of an output-shaft center from a halt position is possible in straight-line reciprocating motion, and changing.

[0005] Moreover, it is desirable to make the halt position of the output section into the stroke edge of straight-line reciprocation. Moreover, it is desirable to consider as the configuration which equipped the mainframe 1 interior with the straight-line reciprocating-motion means of shaft orientations and the titubation rotation means of the circumference of a shaft center. Moreover, it is also desirable to consider as the configuration which was equipped with the straight-line reciprocating-motion means of shaft orientations in the mainframe 1, and equipped the removable attachment 10 with the titubation rotation means of the circumference of a shaft center at the mainframe 1.

[0006] Furthermore, it is also desirable to consider as the configuration which was equipped with the titubation rotation means of the circumference of a shaft center in the mainframe 1, and equipped the removable attachment 10 with the straight-line reciprocating-motion means of shaft orientations at the mainframe 1.

[0007]

[Operation] In the electric gear-tooth brush which carries out a deer and has the output section in which a straight-line reciprocating motion of shaft orientations is possible in this invention By considering as the configuration which the halt position of the output section is always the same, and has the means in which titubation rotation of the fixed orientation domain is possible in the circumference of an output-shaft center from a halt position in straight-line reciprocating motion It faces applying the brush section to a tooth flank and carrying out gear-tooth polishing, puts in the right angle, and comes to be able to perform gear-tooth polishing, and comes to be able to perform gear-tooth polishing by the compound control action of the reciprocation (bus) to shaft orientations and titubation rotation (rolling). [a brush section operation]

[Example] Hereafter, this invention is explained in full detail based on the example shown in an accompanying drawying. An electric gear-tooth brush consists of a thin ellipse tubed mainframe 1 having the battery 5, the motor 40, etc., and the gear-tooth brush section 6 connected with the driving shaft 4 projected from the nose of cam of a mainframe 1. As shown in drawing 1 and drawing 2, inside the mainframe 1 with which coverings 11 and 12 were respectively attached in the upper limit and the soffit, the frame 13 equipped with the motor 40 or the cam block 41 and the cell electrode holder with which it was equipped with the battery are contained. The abovementioned driving shaft 4 is also supported with the frame 13, and it connects with the motor 40 through the cam block 41. 15 in drawing is waterproofing rubber for waterproofing of mainframe 1 point, 2 is a switch, and this is formed as what consists of a contact surface (not shown) turned on and off by the mutual operation of the push-on switch 22 and the push off switch 23 allotted to the front face of a mainframe 1 in connection with a motion of the switch plate 29 which performs seesaw \*\*, and the switch plate 29.

[0009] The above-mentioned cam block 41 is what changes rotation of a motor 40 into a both-way rectilinear motion of a driving shaft 4. The contrate gear 43 which gears to the pinion 42 with which is supported with the shaft 47 with which ends were supported with the frame 13, and the output shaft of a motor 40 is equipped as shown in <u>drawing 4</u>, It consists of a cam follower 46 which \*\*\*\*s with the eccentricity shaft 44 formed in a contrate gear 43 and one, and the eccentricity shaft 44, and the cam follower 46 which locates the eccentricity shaft 44 in the interior of an oblong hole is formed in the soffit of a driving shaft 4 by which the frame 13 was equipped with the shaft-orientations slide free.

[0010] When a motor 40 rotates the eccentricity shaft 44 through a pinion 42 and the contrate gear 43, the eccentricity shaft 44 carries out reciprocating motion of the cam follower 46 and the driving shaft 4 up and down. Since a driving shaft 4 performs reciprocating motion of shaft orientations, although it is necessary to perform anchoring of the driving shaft 4 to a frame 13 through a bearing, the driving shaft 4 is supported by the antifriction bearing 81 and 81 with which the frame 13 was equipped here.

[0011] As the antifriction bearing 81 which supports driving shaft 4 point is shown in <u>drawing 5</u>, when it consists of an outer ring 85 surrounding the periphery of the both ends of the annular retainer 82, the ball 83 respectively arranged in the slot 84 of the shaft orientations currently formed in the retainer 82, and the ball 83 in a retainer 82 and a driving shaft 4 reciprocates shaft orientations, a ball 83 enables it to move to shaft orientations. [ two or more ] [0012] And the gear-tooth brush section 6 is attached at the nose of cam of the driving shaft 4 which performs both-way rectilinear motion free [ attachment and detachment ]. The brush section 36 is \*\*\*\*ed in the right-angled orientation to the shaft orientations of the gear-tooth brush section 6 to the point at the gear-tooth brush section 6. Each example of an operation of the gear-tooth brush section 6 is shown in <u>drawing 6</u> and <u>drawing 7</u>. If the soffit position at the time of the gear-tooth brush section 6 performing straight-line reciprocating motion now is set to (a),

the mid-position is set to (b) and a upper-limit position is set to (c), it will set in the example of drawing 6. Although the brush section 36 prepared in the gear-tooth brush section 6 in the soffit position (a) and the mid-position (b) of straight-line reciprocating motion has turned to the geartooth brush section 6 perpendicularly to the space of drawing 6 At the time of a upper-limit position (c), it is theta 1. Angle titubation rotation is carried out and an operation which is set to thetal ->0 when it returns from a upper-limit position (c) to the mid-position (b), and becomes 0 also in a soffit position (a) is carried out. Moreover, although the brush section 36 prepared in the gear-tooth brush section 6 in the soffit position (a) of straight-line reciprocating motion has turned to the gear-tooth brush section 6 perpendicularly to the space of drawing 6 in the example of drawing 7 it moves up -- alike -- taking -- the mid-position (b) -- theta 2 and a upper-limit position (c) -- theta 1 \*\* -- titubation angle of rotation becomes large gradually so that it may say, and an operation which returns from a upper-limit position (c) to a soffit position (a) and which is alike, takes and is set to theta1 ->theta2 ->0 is carried out [0013] Each example view which carries out to drawing 4 and drawing 8 with the cam follower 46 which \*\*\*\*s straight-line reciprocating motion of shaft orientations with the eccentricity shaft 44 formed in the contrate gear 43 which gears to a pinion 42, and one, and the eccentricity shaft 44, and was made to perform titubation rotation of the fixed orientation domain to the circumference of an output-shaft center by the titubation guide 90 and the titubation guide height 91 is shown. The titubation guide height 91 is \*\*\*\*ed from the cam follower 46, and the titubation guide 90 is formed in the frame 13 of a mainframe 1. And if a driving shaft 4 moves up and down by rotation of a deflection axis 44, while the titubation guide height 91 will rise and will come down and carry out a titubation guide, it has the structure which turning effort produces. Here, in order to consider as the structure used as arc curvilinear section 90b for carrying out the rotation guide of the titubation guide 90 from the middle by perpendicular bay 90a at first like drawing 4 for carrying out a motion like drawing 6 (from the upper limit which it is got blocked and is a bay) and to carry out the rotation guide of the titubation guide 90 from the beginning like drawing 8 for carrying out a motion like drawing 7, the whole is carrying out structure used as arc curvilinear section 90b. In drawing 4 and drawing 8, 90c is a stopper, and the titubation guide salient 91 is carrying out the duty stopped so that it may not \*\*\*\* any more. drawing 9 -- the soffit position (a) mid-position (b) upper-limit position in the case of drawing 8 (c) -- the relation of the deflection axis 44 and the cam follower 46 which boil, respectively and can be set, the relation between a driving shaft 4, the titubation guide height 91, and the titubation guide 90, and the mutual relation of the sense of the brush section 36 are shown [0014] By the way, although the halt position of the output section which carries out both-way rectilinear motion in this invention is always fixed, this halt position of the output section that carries out both-way rectilinear motion is performed as follows in the example for always making it regularity. That is, the magnet 92 is formed in the site which the deflection axis 44 \*\*\*\*ed

encoder etc.
[0015] Although the above-mentioned example showed the example which equipped the mainframe 1 interior with the straight-line reciprocating-motion means of shaft orientations, and the titubation rotation means of the circumference of a shaft center, drawing 11 or drawing 13 is equipped with the straight-line reciprocating-motion means of shaft orientations in a mainframe 1, and the removable attachment 10 is equipped with the titubation rotation means of the circumference of a shaft center. That is, in this example, covering 11 constitutes the removable attachment 10 on the mainframe 1. Drawing 11 is drawing showing the straight-line reciprocating-motion means established in a mainframe 1, and the cam follower 46 which \*\*\*\*s straight-line reciprocating motion of shaft orientations with the eccentricity shaft 44 formed in the contrate

most, the hall device 93 corresponding to a mainframe 1 side is formed with the magnet, magnet 92 position of a deflection axis 44 is detected by the hall device 93, and after pushing a power safety switch, motor 40 current is controlled by the example so that a magnet comes to the lowest edge. The block diagram is shown in <u>drawing 10</u>. And in the example, it is made to be the stroke edge of straight-line reciprocation of the halt position of the output section. In addition, a position detection of a deflection axis 44 may not be limited only to this, and may be a means using an

gear 43 which gears to a pinion 42, and one, and the eccentricity shaft 44 performs it. If the titubation guide slot 94 aslant established in the wall is established in the attachment 10, the titubation guide height 95 prepared in the gear-tooth brush section 6 by carrying out the fitting of the gear-tooth brush section 6 to a driving shaft 4 is inserted in this titubation guide slot 94 and a driving shaft 4 performs straight-line reciprocating motion, the titubation guide height 95 will carry out titubation rotation by moving in the inside of the titubation guide slot 94 at the circumference of a medial axis. The method of the rotation can be considered as the same rotation as drawing 6 or drawing 7 with the configuration of the titubation guide slot 94. [0016] Moreover, the example of further others of this invention is shown in drawing 14 or drawing 16. In this example, one in a mainframe is equipped with the titubation rotation means of the circumference of a shaft center, and a mainframe 1 and the removable attachment 10 are equipped with the straight-line reciprocating-motion means of shaft orientations. That is, also in this example, covering 11 constitutes the removable attachment 10 on the mainframe 1. Drawing 14 is drawing showing the titubation rotation means established in a mainframe 1, and the cam follower 46 which \*\*\*\*s with cam 44a formed in the contrate gear 43 which gears to a pinion 42, and one, and cam 44a performs it. From the contrate gear 43, circle-like cam 44a is formed in the periphery of the shank which \*\*\*\*ed perpendicularly, and the axial center of cam 44a of the shape of this circle inclines here to the axial center of the shank which \*\*\*\*ed perpendicularly from the above-mentioned contrate gear 43. And a driving shaft 4 carries out titubation rotation by this cam 44a \*\*\*\*ing to the cam follower 46. By having established the guide slot for a straight-line round trip 97 aslant established in the wall in the attachment 10 attached in the mainframe 1 free [ attachment and detachment ] on the other hand, and carrying out the fitting of the gear-tooth brush section 6 to a driving shaft 4 If the height for a straight-line guide 98 prepared in the geartooth brush section 6 is inserted in this straight-line reciprocation guide slot 97 and a driving shaft 4 performs titubation rotation, the height for a straight-line guide 98 will carry out straight-line reciprocation by moving in the inside of the straight-line reciprocation guide slot 97. The operation is shown in drawing 16 and the mutual relation of the relation between cam 44a and the cam follower 46, the position of a driving shaft 4, and the sense of the brush section 36 is shown in drawing 16 (a), (b), and (c). and (a) -- like -- the inclination of cam 44a -- the cam follower 46 -- a fitting -- carrying out -- theta 1 only -- it rotates this time -- the cam follower 46 and a driving shaft -- theta 1 only -- if the fitting location is set up -- a (a) mid-position (b) upper-limit position (c) -- becoming -- the cam follower 46 -- \*\*theta1 only -- if it rocks -- a driving shaft 4 -- zero to 2theta1 It will rock. Moreover, a halt position is made to rotation of the circumference of the output-shaft center of the fixed orientation by surely being referred to as (a). And corresponding to [ the above (a) / (c) / position / upper-limit ] corresponding to the mid-position in the soffit position of a vertical move, and (b). [0017]

[Effect of the invention] In the electric gear-tooth brush which has the output section in which a straight-line reciprocating motion of shaft orientations is possible as mentioned above if it is in this invention Since the halt position of the output section is always the same and it has the means in which titubation rotation of the fixed orientation domain is possible in the circumference of an output-shaft center from the halt position in straight-line reciprocating motion When applying the brush section to a tooth flank, it is easy to put in the right angle, a gear-tooth polishing area according [ and ] to the brush is large, and brushing is carried out, without catching the brush section also in the fraction between gear teeth by the compound control action of straight-line reciprocation and titubation rotation, and gear-tooth polishing can be performed efficiently. [0018] Moreover, the halt position of the output section becomes clear [titubation angle of rotation ] in what was made into the stroke edge of straight-line reciprocation, and it is easy to put in a proper angle between a gear tooth and the gum, and gear-tooth polishing can be performed efficiently, without having turned over the gum and damaging it. Moreover, in what equipped the interior of a mainframe with the straight-line reciprocating-motion means of shaft orientations, and the titubation rotation means of the circumference of a shaft center, since the mechanical component itself is carrying out straight-line reciprocating motion and titubation rotation, the

gear-tooth brush section serves as a shank like before, and the configuration of only the brush section, and can use the \*\* brush of the conventional electric gear-tooth brush.

[0019] Moreover, in what was equipped with the straight-line reciprocating-motion means of shaft orientations in the mainframe, and equipped the mainframe and the removable attachment with the titubation rotation means of the circumference of a shaft center, when gear-tooth polishing which compounded straight-line reciprocating motion and titubation rotation is completed when this attachment is used, and the \*\* brush of only a shank and the brush section is used, it can be used in an operation of only a both-way rectilinear motion, and variety gear-tooth

[0020] Moreover, in what was equipped with the titubation rotation means of the circumference of a shaft center in the mainframe, and equipped the mainframe and the removable attachment with the straight-line reciprocating-motion means of shaft orientations, when gear-tooth polishing which compounded straight-line reciprocating motion and titubation rotation is completed when this attachment is used, and the \*\* brush of only a shank and the brush section is used, it can be used in an operation of only titubation rotation, and variety gear-tooth polishing can be chosen.

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polishing can be chosen.

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#### DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[An easy explanation of a drawing]

- [ <u>Drawing 1</u>] It is the 1 partial-solution perspective diagram of this invention.
- [ Drawing 2 ] It is the cross section of a mainframe same as the above.
- [ Drawing 3 ] It is an important section cross section same as the above.
- [ <u>Drawing 4</u>] (a) is the decomposition perspective diagram of a drive block same as the above, and (b) is the front view of a titubation guide same as the above.
- [ <u>Drawing 5</u>] It is the decomposition perspective diagram of bearing same as the above.
- [ <u>Drawing 6</u>] It is explanatory drawing of an example which shows the titubation rotation position of the brush section in the soffit position of a both-way rectilinear motion same as the above, the mid-position, and a upper-limit position.
- [ <u>Drawing 7</u>] The titubation rotation position of the brush section in the soffit position of a bothway rectilinear motion same as the above, the mid-position, and a upper-limit position is shown, and also it is explanatory drawing of an example.
- [ <u>Drawing 8</u>] (a) is the decomposition perspective diagram of other examples of the drive block used for the same as the above, and (b) is the front view of a titubation guide same as the above.
- [ <u>Drawing 9</u>] It is explanatory drawing showing the relation of the deflection axis and cam follower in the soffit position in the case of <u>drawing 8</u>, the mid-position, and each upper-limit position, the relation between a driving shaft, a titubation guide height, and a titubation guide, and the mutual relation of the sense of the brush section.
- [ Drawing 10 ] It is a block circuit diagram same as the above.
- [ <u>Drawing 11</u> ] It is the decomposition perspective diagram of the example of further others of a drive block of other examples of this invention.
- [ <u>Drawing 12</u>] It is the decomposition perspective diagram showing a driving shaft same as the above, an attachment, and the gear-tooth brush section.
- [ Drawing 13 ] It is a cross section same as the above.
- [ <u>Drawing 14</u>] It is the decomposition perspective diagram of the example of further others of a drive block of the example of further others of this invention.
- [ <u>Drawing 15</u>] It is the decomposition perspective diagram showing a driving shaft same as the above, an attachment, and the gear-tooth brush section.
- [ <u>Drawing 16</u>] (a), (b), and (c) are explanatory drawings showing the mutual relation of the relation between a cam same as the above and a cam follower, the position of a driving shaft, and the sense of the brush section, respectively.

[An explanation of a sign]

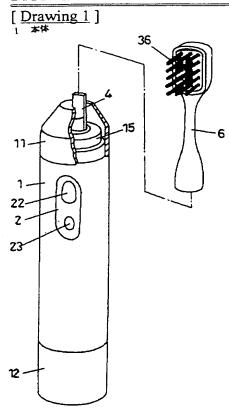
- 1 Mainframe
- 10 Attachment

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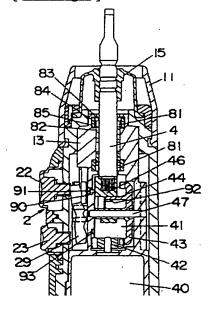
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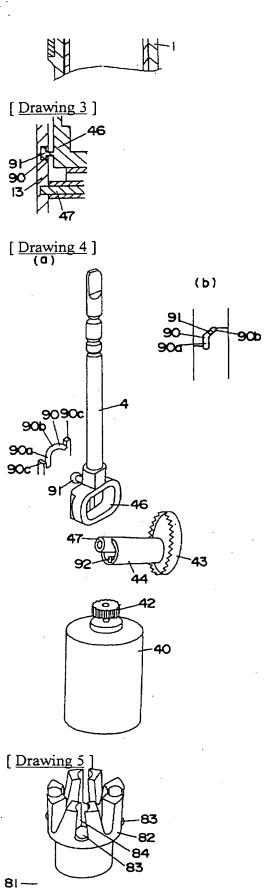
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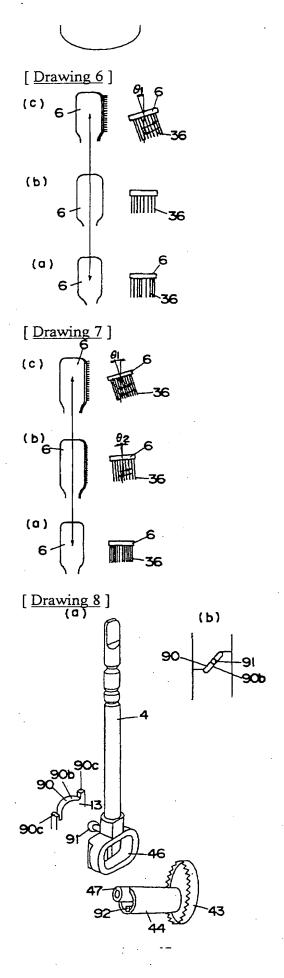
#### **DRAWINGS**

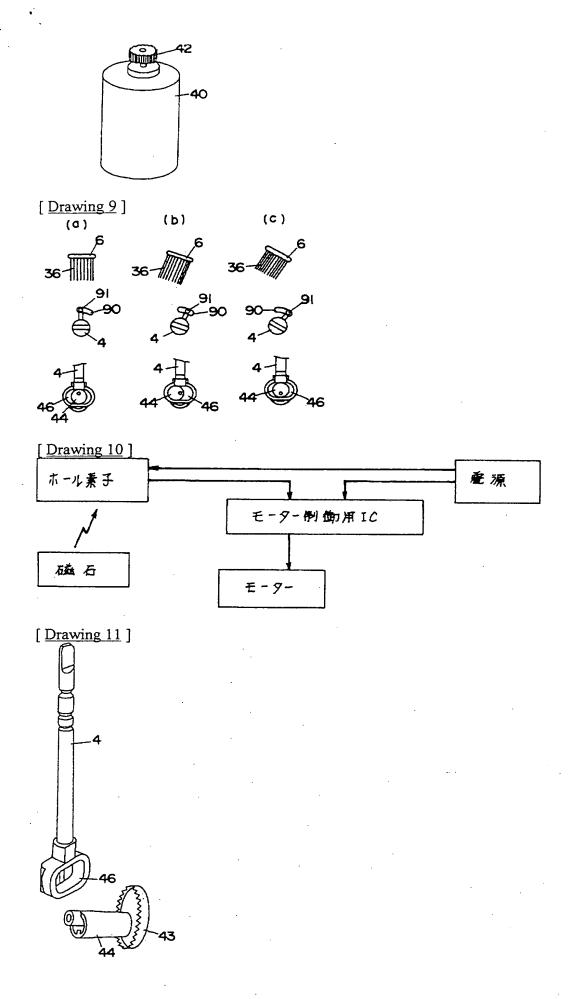


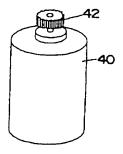
### [Drawing 2]

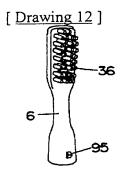


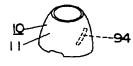




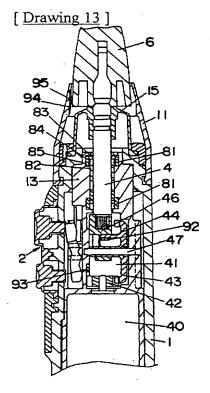




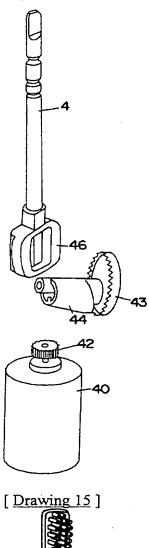


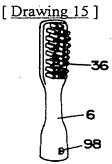


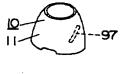




[ <u>Drawing 14</u> ]

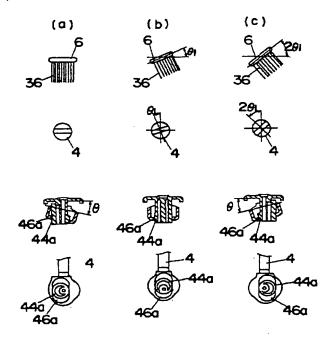








[Drawing 16]



[Translation done.]

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